Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOSEPH W. HAMPTON,——"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—*Madison.*——Editor and Publisher.

VOLUME I, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., JANUARY 4, 1842. } NUMBER 43.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

Weekly Almanac for January, 1842.

DAYS.	SUN RISE	SUN SET.	*MOON'S PHASES.*	D.	H.	M.
4 Tuesday,	11 7	4 49				
5 Wednesday,	10 7	4 50				
6 Thursday,	10 7	4 50	Last Quarter,	3	4	42 E.
7 Friday,	9 7	4 51	New Moon	11	10	46 M.
8 Saturday,	9 7	4 51	First Quarter,	19	3	28 M.
9 Sunday,	8 7	4 52	Full Moon,	26	12	15 E.
10 Monday.	8 7	4 52				

NOTICE TO
Common School Committees.

THE Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Mecklenburg County, hereby notify the School Committees in the several Districts, that a meeting of the Board will be held at Charlotte, on Tuesday of the ensuing January Court,—at which time the said Committees are required to make a Report of the number of Children in their respective Districts. In those Districts where no election has been held for Committee-men, the vacancy will be filled by the Board at the meeting as above appointed. Returns should be addressed to the "Chairman of the Board of Common School Commissioners," and may be left, previous to the Court, either with the undersigned, or with Charles T. Alexander, Esq., Clerk of the County Court, in Charlotte.

WM. WILSON, Chairman.

December 7, 1841. 39...tc

☞ Charlotte Journal, copy.

YORKVILLE
Female Seminary,
(Yorkville, S. C.)

THE Trustees of the YORKVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY, having engaged the services of Instructors in whom they place entire confidence, their School will be opened *on Monday, the 22nd instant.*

The Trustees think they have just cause to recommend this institution as an eligible place for the education of children. The Village is noted for its healthfulness, and for the high moral and religious tone that pervades the community. The course of studies to be pursued is as extensive as is taught in any similar institution. The discipline will be firm, yet tempered with kindness; and the aim of the Instructors to make thorough and accomplished scholars, and to instil into the minds of the pupils, moral and religious principle.

TERMS OF TUITION, Per Session:

In Spelling, Reading, and Writing,	$8 00
The above, with English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic,	16 00
The same, with any of the following: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Botany, Natural History, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, the Evidences of Christianity, Algebra, Geometry and the higher Mathematics, and the Latin and Greek Languages,	20 00
French Language,	20 00
Music on the Piano,	10 00
Use of Piano,	2 00
Drawing and Painting,	8 00
Theorem and Mezzotinto, Wax Work, Shell Work, Ornamental Needle-Work, each,	6 00

INSTRUCTORS:

Rev. FERDINAND JACOBS, A. M., Principal.
Miss ELIZABETH J. TROTT, } *Assistants.*
Miss ROZANNA W. G. TROTT, }

☞ *Entrance money, One Dollar per Session.*

☞ BOARDING, including Fuel, Lights, and Washing, can be obtained in respectable families at from $8 to $10 per month.

WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN S. MOORE,
A. S. HUTCHISON,
JOHN A. ALSTON,
W. P. THOMASSON,
I. D. WITHERSPOON,
THOMAS WARREN,
S. SADLER,
MINOR SADLER,
M. G. SIMRIL,
E. A. CRENSHAW,
F. H. SIMRIL,
H. F. ADICKES,
J. D. GOORE,
W. P. McFADDEN,
} Trustees.

Yorkville, S. C., Nov. 18, 1841. 38...9w

$50 Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, at his residence on Rocky Bluff Swamp, Sumter District, S. Carolina, on Saturday the 19th instant, a dark sorrel HORSE, with three white feet, white spots on his back occasioned by the saddle, and a blaze face. Also, a light bay HORSE, with white saddle marks on his back. Both horses ride well.

A Reward of FIFTY DOLLARS will be given for the apprehension of the thief, and any person delivering the horses to the subscriber will be suitably rewarded.

JAS. R. CHANDLER.

December 22, 1841. 42...3t*

CHARLOTTE
FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE SECOND QUARTER of this institution will open *on the 15th instant.*—Parents and Guardians who propose patronising it, are respectfully requested to enter their pupils as early (after the above date) as may suit their convenience.

S. D. NYE HUTCHISON, Pricipal.

N. B. Tuition will be charged only from the date of the scholar's entrance; but no deduction will be made for absence, (after entrance,) except in cases of protracted indisposition.

Charlotte, December 13, 1841. 41...3t

☞ Charlotte Journal, insert *three* weeks.

SWAIM'S
NORTH-CAROLINA EXECUTOR;

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms and precedents.

Intended as a convenient Manual, and a safe guide to Executors, Administrators, Guardians, Juries and Commissioners of various kinds appointed by the Courts, Clerks, Sheriffs, and other public officers. In short, it is intended for the benefit of all persons public or private, who are, or possibly may be interested in the management of the estates of deceased persons with the least trouble and expense possible, according to the laws now in force. For, besides the legal matter above mentioned generally, it embraces the kindred subjects of Wills of land and personal property, Legacies, Distributive shares of estates, Rules of Descent, Partitions of estates real and personal among those entitled, Dower and other provision for Widows, &c., &c.

Among the Forms it contains, are—all the necessary Legal process, Wills, Bonds, Oaths, Deeds, Bills of Sale, Leases, Forms of Account, Petitions, Affidavits, Advertisements, Commissions, Notices, Writs, Returns, Reports, &c., &c.—in all, near a hundred in number. And is believed, by good judges, to be the largest, as well as the most practical and approved collection of Forms now extant.

This Book has just been published. It contains 248 *octavo* pages, (same size as those of the "North Carolina Justice";) well bound in *law binding;* and, in consequence of the scarcity of money, as well as to place it within the reach of every person, it is now offered for sale at the low price of $1 50 by retail. Merchants and others who buy a quantity to sell again, can have a reasonable reduction in the price.

☞ Apply at the Printing Office in Ashborough, Randolph County, N. C., or at the North Carolina Book Store in Raleigh.

BENJAMIN SWAIM,
Author and Proprietor.

December 8, 1841. 42...9t

Notice.

A SITUATION WANTED—as an English and Classical Teacher, in any good neighborhood in the upper country, by a graduate of the South Carolina College. Applications to be addressed to M., Ebenezerville, York District, S. C.

December 15, 1841. 41...3t

ENGLISH
And Classical School.

P. S. NEY

WILL open a School in the immediate vicinity of the Catawba Springs, Lincoln County, on Monday the 20th instant. The Studies will embrace all the branches requisite to qualify students for entering College.

TERMS OF TUITION:

English Elements and Arithmetic for ten mos.	$10
Entire English Department,	15
Classical and Mathematical do.,	22

Stenography, to any Student desiring it, gratis. But no admission for less than half a Session (two and a half months) except on special agreement.

The reputation of Mr. NEY as an instructor of youth, is so well known in Western North Carolina, as to require no commendation. As to his capacity and unwearied attention to the advancement of his pupils, reference may be made to most of the leading men of the adjoining counties.

Students can obtain boarding at the Catawba Springs, (Thos. Hampton's) on reasonable terms—the distance from the Springs to the School being only one mile.

Catawba Springs, Sept. 16, 1841.

A few Good Things Yet,
AND
More Expected.

THE Proprietor of the "CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE" would inform his customers and the public generally, that his Stock of GROCERIES, and fancy articles to tickle the palate, is yet quite full, and he respectfully invites all to give him a call and be their own judge.

He would also state, that he expects in a short time to receive the most splendid and choice Stock of articles in his line ever brought to this region of country, when he will be fully prepared to please the taste of the most fastidious.

F. R. ROUECHE.

Concord, N. C., Dec. 28, 1841. 12...y

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Branch Mint He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

"With SCISSORS sharp and RAZOR keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to affordre enti satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times. [Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

POETRY.

From the Alexandria Index.

POLITICAL DEATH AND BURIAL OF WHIG PIPE-LAYERS.

A PARODY ON THE BURIAL OF SIR JOHN MOORE.

Not a song was heard, nor a hard cider note,
As off for Salt river they hurried,
No Whig bawled out a farewell shout,
For they loooked most confoundedly flurried,

Their halo of victory faded in night,
In spite of their twisting and turning,
For the coon's grease gave a misty light,
In the log hut dimly burning,

Deep sighs there came from the strong Whig's breast,
'Twas office alone that bound him,
But now he lays like a sucker at rest,
With his coon skins strewed around him.

Few and short were the hurried words they said,
As they gazed on each other in sorrow,
But solemnly said, now the big Bank is dead,
Oh! where shall we go for to bororw?

They thought, as they gazed on the pipe-layer's bed,
And tucked up his coon-skin pillow,
That the fumes of hard cider were still in his head,
And round their hats twined the green willow.

Mournfully they talk of the pipe-layers gone,
For staying at home they upbraid them,
They'll pay them again, if they'll only keep on,
Laying pipe where before they have laid them.

But half of their pipe-laying task was done,
When flooded from the field they're retiring,
And they know by the peal of the thundering gun,
That the Locos are joyously firing.

Log cabins, they are sullenly pulling them down,
'Tis easy, they're built but one story;
In the fumes of hard cider their troubles they'll drown,
Let us leave them alone in their glory!!!

Comac, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1841.

From the Saturday Evening Post.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S APPOINTMENT.

ANECDOTES RELATED BY JOHN ADAMS, SEN.

The following account of the appointment of General Washington to the supreme command of the continental army, June 16th, 1775, has been placed in our hands by a gentleman [illegible] nnot therefore doubt the authenticity of the anecdotes he gives. This subject has, of late years, been brought before the public under various versions, and has in every shape attracted attention. The account we now give is an extract from a private journal, narrating a conversation with John Adams, Senior, before that great and good man was called to his final rest. The relation is more in detail than that which has hitherto been made public, but it substantially corroborates the former versions of the causes which led to the appointment of Washington. Lest we should in any way affect the anecdote, we give it in the very words of the narrator.—*Eds. Post.*

The army was assembled at Cambridge, Mass., under General Ward, and Congress was sitting at Philadelphia. Every day new applications in behalf of the army arrived. The country were urgent that Congress should legalise the raising of the army; for until they had, it must be considered and was in law considered, only a mob, a band of armed rebels. The country was placed in circumstances of peculiar delicacy and danger. The struggle had begun, and yet every thing was without order. The great trial now seemed to be in this question, Who should be commander in Chief? It was exceedingly important, and was left to be the hinge on which the contest might turn for or against us. The Southern and Middle States, warm and rapid in their zeal for the most part, were jealous of New England, because they felt that the real physical force was here; what, then, was to be done? All New England adored Gen. Ward; he had been in the French war; and went out laden with laurels. He was a scholar and a gentleman. Every qualification seemed to cluster in him; and it was confidently believed that the army could not receive any Commander over him. What, then, was to be done? Difficulties thickened at every step.—The struggle was to be long and bloody. Without union all was lost. The country and the whole country must come in. One pulsation must beat through all hearts. The cause was one and the arm must be one. The members had talked, debated, considered, and guessed, and yet the decisive step had not been taken. At length Mr. Adams came to his conclusion. The means of developing it were somewhat singular, and nearly as follows: He was walking one morning before Congress Hall, apparently in deep thought, when his cousin Samuel Adams came up to him and said,

"What is the topic with you this morning?"

"Oh the army, the army," he replied. "I am determined what to do about the army at Cambridge. I am determined to go into the hall this morning, and enter on a full detail of the state of the Colonies, in order to show the absolute need of taking some decisive steps. My whole aim will be to induce Congress to appoint a day for adopting the army as the legal army of these United Colonies of North America; and then to hint at my election of a Commander-in-Chief."

"Well," said Samuel Adams. "I like that, cousin John, but on whom have you fixed as this Commander?"

"I will tell you—George Washington, of Virginia, a member of this House."

"Oh," replied Samuel Adams, quickly, "that will never do, never, never."

"It must do, it shall do," said John, "and for these reasons; the Southern and Middle States are both to enter heartily into the cause, and their arguments are potent; they see that New England holds the physical power in her hands, and they fear the result. A New England army, a New England Commander, with New England perseverance all united, appal them. For this cause they hang back. Now, the only course is, to allay their fears, and give them nothing to complain of; and this can be done in no other way but by appointing a Southern Chief over this force; then all will feel secure, then all will rush to the standard. This policy will blend us in one mass, and that mass will be resistless."

At this, Samuel Adams seemed greatly moved.—They talked over the preliminary circumstances, and John asked his cousin to second his motion.—Mr. Adams went in, took the floor and put forth all his strength in the delineations he had prepared, all aiming at the adoption af the army. He was ready to own the army, appoint a Commander, vote supplies, and proceed to business. After his speech had been finished, some doubted, some objected and some feared. His warmth increased with the occasion, and to all these doubts and hesitations, he replied,

"Gentlemen, if this Congress will not adopt this army before ten moons have set, New England will adopt it and she, she will undertake the struggle alone—yes, with a strong arm and a clear conscience, she will front the foe single-handed."

This had the desired effect. They saw New England was neither playing nor to be played with; they agreed to appoint a day,—the day was fixed. It came, Mr. Adams went in, took the floor, urged the measure, and after debate it passed.

The next thing was to get a Commander for this army, with supplies, &c. All looked to Mr. Adams on this occasion; and he was ready. He took the floor and went into a minute delineation of the character of General Ward, bestowing on him the epithets which then belonged to no one else. At the end of this eulogy, he said, "but this is not the man I have chosen." He then went into a delineation of the character of a Commander-in-Chief, such as was required by the peculiar situation of the Colonies at that juncture. And after he had presented the qualification in his strongest language, and given the reasons for the nominations he was about to make, he said,—

"Gentlemen, I know these qualifications are high, but we all know they are needful at this crisis in this Chief; does any one say they are not to be obtained in the country? I reply, they are, they reside in one of our own body, and he is the person whom I now nominate,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, OF VIRGINIA."

Washington, who sat on Mr. Adams' right hand, was looking him intently in the face, to watch the name he was about to announce; and not expecting it would be his own, he sprung from his seat the moment he heard it, and rushed into an adjoining room. Mr. Adams had asked his cousin Samuel to move for an adjournment as soon as the nomination was made, in order to give the members time to deliberate, and the result is before the world.

I asked Mr. Adams, among other questions, the following:

"Did you never doubt of the success of the conflict?"

"No, no," said he, "not for a moment. I expected to be hung and quartered, if I was caught; but no matter for that, my country would be free; I knew George the III. could not forge chains long enou gh and strong enough to reach around these States."

New York.—The public debt of the State of New York is somewhere in the neighborhood of twenty millions of dollars. The interest on this debt is something over a million of dollars. The tolls received on the canals the current year amount to *two millions and thirty-three thousand dollars!* After paying the interest on the whole debt of the State. (says the Albany Daily Advertiser), there is a surplus of *over a million of dollars* from the canal tolls, to be applied towards defraying the expenses of superintendence, repairs, collections, &c., and to the prosecution of the work of enlargement.—*Raleigh Star.*

Gov. Cass has declined being a candidate for the Presidency, the nomination to which was tendered him by some persons in Pennsylvania.

The New "Fiscal Agent."

In obedience to a Resolution of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 21st ultimo, made a Report to that body accompanied by the following plan of a Fiscal Agent—being the plan referred to by the President in his Message at the opening of the Session:

A BILL amendatory of the several acts establishing the Treasury Department.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there shall be, and hereby is, created and established in the Treasury Department at the seat of the Government of the United States, a Board, to be called the Exchequer of the United States, to be composed of the Secretary of the Treasury for the time being, the Treasurer of the United States for the time being, and three Commissioners, to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate; one of the said Commissioners first appointed to be appointed for two years, one for four years, and one for six years, and vacancies subsequently occurring to be so filled as that one vacancy shall regularly occur at the end of every period of two years; the said Commissioners not to be removed from office, except for physical inability, incompetency, or neglect or violation of duty; and in case of any such removal, it shall be the duty of the President to lay the reason therof before the Senate. And on the first organization of the Board, one of the three Commissioners shall, by the members thereof, be elected President, who shall hold his office for two years, when a new election shall be made; and, in like manner, a new election shall take place afterwards at the end of each successive period of two years. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to appoint all such inferior officers as, in the judgement of the Board, the transaction of its business may require—the amount of their respective compensations to be fixed by the Board, who may take bonds for the faithful discharge of their duty, for such sums, and in such manner, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall direct. And each of said Commissioners shall receive an annual salary of——dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Board of Exchequer shall have power to establish agencies or offices in such of the cities or towns of the States and Territories of the United States as it may judge expedient, not exceeding two in any State or Territory, and also wherever Congress may by law require the same to be established; and such officers and agents as may, by the Board of Exchequer, be thought necessary for the management of such agencies, and the transaction of their business, shall be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury on the recommendation of the Board of Exchequer; and the said Board shall have power to fix the amount of the respective compensations of such officers, and to provide regulations for the government of such agencies, the transaction of their business, and the rendering accounts of all their proceedings. And in such regulations they shall so assign and arrange the duties of the officers of the said agencies as that one of those officers shall be a check and control upon the other, and for that purpose they shall require that the accounts and proceedings of each shall be entered in proper books. And any of the officers of the said agencies may be removed by the Secretary of the Treasury for physical inability, or incompetency, or neglect or violation of duty, but it shall be his duty to state every removal of any principal officer of any agency, with his reasons therefor, in his general annual report of the transactions of the Board of Exchequer.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Exchequer and its officers shall be the general agents of the Government of the United States for receiving, safekeeping, and disbursing the public moneys, and transferring and transmitting the same under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury; and all public moneys received, from whatever sources, shall, under the same directions, be paid into the said Exchequer or its agencies; and the principal officers employed in such agencies shall give bonds to the United States for such amount and in such form as the Secretary of the Trearury shall prescribe for the faithful performance of their duties. And the said Board of Exchequer and its several agencies shall pay all warrants, drafts, or orders made thereon by the Treasurer of the United States, and by all disbursing officers and agents of the Government having authority to make such drafts or orders. And every such payment shall be made, at the option of the person entitled to receive it, in gold and silver coin or in Treasury notes.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Exchequer and its officers shall perform the duties of Commissioners of Loans, in receiving subscriptions, transferring stock, and paying dividends and interest thereon, under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall render to the Treasurer of the United States all necessary facilities for transferring and disbursing the public funds as shall be required by him, and shall perform all the duties of pension agents under the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War, and shall render and perform all other duties and services in relation to the collecting, keeping, and disbursing of the public funds as shall be prescribed by law or by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the Exchequer at the seat of Government, and its several agencies, to receive on private deposite gold or silver coin or bullion, the property of individuals to be held as in other cases of depority; and to issue certificates of the fact of such deposite having been made; which certificates shall always be redeemed on presentation at the agency where issued. But the amount so deposited shall never exceed in the whole fifteen millions of dollars, to be distributed by the Board among its several agencies according to the extent of their business respectively; and for issuing such certificates no higher premium shall be demanded than shall be sufficient to indemnify against the hazard of loss and remunerate for the safekeeping the deposite, and in no instance to exceed the one-half of one per cent. But paper issued by the Board and its several agencies, whether in the form of bills or of certificates of deposite, shall be redeemable only at the place where issued, unless the Board shall see cause to order otherwise.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the said Board of Exchequer, within three months after its first organization, to establish such by-laws and rules of proceeding as it may judge expedient and proper for the regulation of its concerns, and the government of its agencies; and copies of all existing by-laws and regulations shall be laid before Congress every year at its annual session.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be prepared Treasury notes of denominations not less than five dollars nor exceeding one thousand dollars, which notes shall be signed by the Treasuer of the United States and countersigned by the President of the Board of Exchequer, and made payable to the order of the principal agent at each agency, and shall be by him endorsed when issued at such agency, and which notes shall be redeemable and shall be redeemed in gold and silver on demand, at the agency where issued; and Treasury notes intended to be issued by the Board of Exchequer at the seat of Government shall be in like form, and shall be payable to the order of the commissioners, and shall be endorsed by some one of them when issued, and shall be redeemable and redeemed at said Board, on demand in gold and silver; and exact and perfect lists of all notes so signed shall be kept at the Treasury, and all Treasury notes issued under the authority of this act may, when redeemed, be re-issued by the Board and its agencies respectively.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the amount of Treasury notes issued and outstanding shall not, at any one time, exceed the amount of fifteen millions of dollars, unless otherwise ordered or provided by law; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorised, from time to time, on the application of the Board of Exchequer, to furnish for its own use and that of its several agencies a suitable amount of such notes, to be used in the transaction of its business; and all dues to the United States, or any officer or departmant thereof, may be paid in gold or silver coin, in Treasury notes issued under this act, or in the notes of banks which shall be immediately convertible into specie at the place where received.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That the Board of Exchequer at the seat of Government and each of its agencies shall settle weekly, or oftener, with all banks in their neighborhood whose paper they may have recived, and pay or collect, as the case may be, all balances between it and said banks; and no individual shall be allowed at any time to stand as debtor to the Exchequer or any of its agencies in account; and it shall be the duty of said Board of Exchequer, and each of its several agencies, at all times, so to limit its issues that its gold and silver on hand shall be equal to one-third the amount of such issues outstanding.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the said Board of Exchequer may draw bills or drafts on any of its agencies and may authorize any agency to draw bills or drafts on the Board or any other agency, and may sell and authorize its agencies to sell bills or drafts for a premium not exceeding the fair cost of remitting specie to the place of payment, and in no case to exceed two per centum on the amount of such bill or draft.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for said Board of Exchequer and each of its agencies to purchase domestic bills of exchange, subject to the following rules and regulations:

1. No bill of exchange shall be bought which is payable in the same State or Territory in which it is drawn, nor any bill payable within less than —— miles of the place of drawing.

2. Bills drawn on places not more than five hundred miles distant from the place of drawing shall not be drawn for a longer time than thirty days from date; and bills drawn on places more than five hundred miles from the place of drawing shall not be drawn for a longer time than thirty days from sight.

3. In no instance shall more be demanded from the seller of such bill, by way of interest or exchange, than an interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum for the time which the said bill has to run, and a rate of exchange never exceeding the cost of remitting specie, and in no case to exceed two per cent. And it shall not be lawful for the Board of Exchequer, or any agency, to purchase any bill drawn by or upon any member or officer who shall in any way be interested: nor to receive any deposite of any money belonging to any such member or officer. And no bill shall be purchased or draft sold at any agency, without the assent of at least two of the officers of such agency; nor by the Board of Exchequer without the assent of two of its members.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That no agency established in any State under the provisions of this act shall, contrary to any law which such State may enact, receive any other desposite than those of the United States, or make or sell drafts, or purchase bills, other than such as shall be necessary in the collection, transfer, and disbursement of the public funds.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That if at any time it shall be fonnd necessary to carry on the operations of the Exchequer Board, and its agencies hereby created, the Secretary of the Treasury may cause to be prepared, issued and delivered to the Exchequer Board, certificates of stock of the United States, in the usual form, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars, the interest of which shall be payable semi-annually, and the principal shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after the expiration of twenty years from the issue thereof. And it shall be lawful for the said Exchequer Board to sell and transfer the said stock for gold or silver coin, or bullion. And it shall be the duty of the Exchequer Board to provide for the punctual payment of the interest on the said stock as it shall become due, and for the reimbursement of the principal from the profits and other means and resources of the Board and its agencies. But the faith of the Government, nevertheless, shall be pledged for the payment of the interest and the principal of such stock.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the Board of Exchequer, and its several agencies, shall keep separate and distinct sets of books, for the purpose of entering and recording, in one set, all transactions respecting the revenue, and transmitting the public moneys from place to place for the service of Government, and in another, all transactions and accounts arising from dealings in exchange and other transactions not on Government account. And all profits accruing from dealing in exchange on individual account and from private deposites shall be applied in the first place to pay all salaries and compensations, and to defray all expenses incurred under the authority of this act, and the residue thereof shall be placed semi-annually to the credit of the Treasury of the United States: *Provided, nevertheless*, That the said board may defer all such credits to the Treasurer, until the amount of profits aforesaid beyond expenses shall exceed two millions of dollars, and may retain said amount of two millions as a fund to meet all contingencies chargeable on the Exchequer and its agencies.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That if it shall at any time become necessary to bring suit on any bill of exchange or other debt or liability arising out of any transactions under the provisions of this act, such suit may be brought in the name of the United States in any Circuit Court of the United States, or any State or Court having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the necessary rooms and vaults for the safe keeping of the public moneys, and for the transaction of the business of the Board of Exchequer and its agencies shall be provided by the Treasury Department at the city of Washington, and in the custom-houses, mint, branch mints, and other public buildings belonging to the United States, so far as the same can be furnished without detriment to the public service; and where the same cannot be furnished, the said board may provide others.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the said Board of Exchequer to appoint as agent for the Board any specie-paying bank in any State in cases where it may not be deemed expedient to establish an office or agency of the said Board, as hereinbefore provided; but such bank shall not be authorized in any event to receive deposites or to purchase or sell bills or drafts on account of the Board of Exchequer.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That full and exact accounts of the proceedings of the Board and its several agencies shall be furnished to the Secretary of the Treasury as often as he may prescribe; and it shall be the duty of the said Secretary to lay abstracts of the same before Congress at the commencement of each annual session, and to furnish full and particular accounts and statements of the transactions of the Board and its agencies when required by Congress; and the amount of Treasury notes outstanding at the end of every quarter shall, so soon thereafter as the same may be ascertained, be published by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That if any member of the Exchequer Board, or any officer or clerk employed in its business or any of its agencies, shall convert to his own use, in any way, any money or security deposited with or belonging to the said Board or any of its agencies, or belonging to the United States, or any other person or persons dealing or depositing with the said Board or any agency, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, on conviction thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than —— nor more than —— years, and to a fine equal to twice the sum or value of the property embezzled.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That if any officer or member of the Board of Exchequer, or any of its agencies established under the provisions of this act, shall give or sign a false certificate of a deposite having been made with any agency, or shall issue or deliver any draft or bill of exchange without having received the full amount thereof, and caused the receipt of the same to be duly entered in the books of the said agency, or shall be guilty of any other malpractice by which any responsibility of the said agency, or of the Board of Exchequer, or of the United States, shall be improperly created or increased, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than one year nor more than seven years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the false certificate so given, or of the bill or draft so issued or delivered, or to the amount of the responsibility so created or increased.

On the foregoing, the Editor of the "*Globe*" remarks as follows:

We lay before the public the bill to establish "*a board*," to be called "*The Exchequer of the United States.*" This new name is, we suppose, applied to take off the most prominent feature of the new measure, which establishes a Government Bank, and to put in relief, by the christening, that secondary attribute which characterizes it as a mere revenue instrument.

Blackstone tells us that *Chequer*, or *Exchequer*, is so called "*from the chequered cloth resembling a chess board, which covers the table there, and on which, when certain of the King's accounts are made up, the sums are marked and scored with counters*," and the Court of Exchequer obtains that name because "*the primary and original business of it is, to call the King's debtors to account.*"

Our "*Board of Exchequer*," it will be observed, has faculties extending far beyond any given in England to the Exchequer.

Our Exchequer is not limited to the simple function of "calling the King's debtors to account," receiving the sums due, and paying the moneys received over, as appropriated. Far more is comprised in the brief bill submitted.

1. It establishes a Board of Exchequer, comprised of high functionaries of Government, connected with the Cabinet and the Treasury, with three commissioners added, with power to establish moneyed agencies throughout the country, and to appoint the officers managing them; reserving to the Secretary of the Treasury the appointment of the inferior officers—the Board of Exchequer fixing the compensations.

2. The Board is to have the whole finances of the nation—the custody and disbursements of the National Treasury, confided to it.

3. It is to have all the duties of commissioner of loans, and manager of pensions, added to its powers.

4. It is empowered to take on itself that faculty which alone raised the old Bank of Amsterdam to such importance at one period of European history—that of receiving deposites of money from individuals, and issuing certificates to circulate as a currency, in lieu of the sums deposited—a per centage being allowed to cover risk of loss, and remuneration for safekeeping.

5. It is empowered to pass all by-laws that it may deem expedient to give effect to its powers.

6. It is authorized to issue a paper currency in notes, running up from the denomination of five dollars to one thousand; and is only required to have on hand in specie one-third of the amount of the currency so issued.

7. It is authorized to draw drafts or bills, and to [illegible]

8. It is empowered to purchase bills of exchange.

9. It is authorized to receive bank notes, and deal with the banks, producing between them and the Government the debtor and creditor relation.

10. It is authorized to establish banks for its agencies at its discretion.

11. It is empowered to issue stock of the Government of the United States, and make loans, (for the time limited to five millions,) at the discretion of the Board.

In this we have concentrated all the powers of a Bank, and more, superadded to the Independent Treasury, as organized by the lately repealed law. If the latter embraced all the powers of the sword and purse, the Exchequer system embraces both, with the addition of power over the exchanges—in buying and selling them to any amount—not only with the money, but with the credit of the Government. In this, at once carrying the political machinery of the nation into the business—the exchange, or, in other words, the transport trade of individuals—which, with its ramifications, embraces the vast commercial employments which in all countries appertains exclusively to the mercantile classes.

It not only takes possession of the purse of the nation, but that of the private citizen, by taking it on deposite, and founding on it a new currency of certificates.

It renews the connection of the Government and the banks, and in a way giving infinitely more power over them than could in any other form be obtained by Government, by receiving their notes in deposite, in the purchase of the exchanges sold by it, as well as Treasury receipts, which, with the power of selection given, will enable the Government to build up favored banks and destroy others at pleasure. It is, in a word, a vast Government Bank, in comparison with which, the hydra feared in the Independent Treasury, as deprecated in the speech of Mr. *Clay*, shrinks into nothing.

The paper which accompanies Mr. *Forward's* bill is understood to be a Cabinet paper. It has marks of Mr. *Webster's* powerful and plausible mode of presenting things throughout. We do not doubt but that Mr. *Webster* had a hand in its preparation. In his letter through the National Intelligencer, to satisfy his friends that he should not go out with his colleagues of the first Cabinet, he promised them "*an institution, under the authority of congress, to aid revenue and financial operations, and to give the country the blessings of a good currency and cheap exchanges.*" We take the present project as intended by Mr. *Webster* for the fulfilment of his pledge.

There are one or two concessions in it which argue some change for the better in Mr. *Webster's* notions of Government Banks and fiscal agencies. By admitting the right of repeal, as regards the new fiscal machine, he admits the Democratic doctrine that Government cannot irrevocably alienate its powers in favor of what must be considered a subordinate agency; in declaring that *discounting* corporations are not the proper sources of paper currency, another evidence is given of a great reformation on the part of Mr. *Webster* on the currency question. Whether Mr. *Webster* has derived improvement touching these vital matters, from the discussions of the extra session, his own reflections, or the rapid progress which public opinion has made in regard to them every where, we cannot say; but it is certainly, considering his station, a circumstance on which the country is to be congratulated.

Twenty-Seventh Congress:

SECOND SESSION.

[Compiled from the Washington Globe.]

In Senate....December 23.

The session to-day was short. No business of much importance was transacted. Several bills were introduced on leave, and appropriately referred, among which was a bill introduced by Mr. *Linn*, for the erection of a hospital in the city of Washington. The Senate adjourned, after a session of less than an hour, till Monday next.

House of Representatives.

Mr. *Garret Davis* asked leave to offer a resolution, which was read for the information of the House, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to report the names and number of all the officers employed in the different custom-houses of the United States, with the salaries of each together with the amount of revenue collected at each custom-house; also calling upon the Secretaries of State, the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, and the Postmaster General, to report to the House, whether the act of the last Congress, directing the job printing of their respective Departments to be let out on contract to the lowest bidder has been complied with, and to furnish to the House a statement of the printing that has been executed by them, with the prices paid for it; also, asking the President of the United States to report to the House under what law or authority the board of commissioners was appointed to examine into the affairs of the New York custom-house, and the cost of such commission.

Mr. *Cushing* said he thought that a resolution of such importance, embracing such a variety of details, required some better explanation of its objects than the mere reading of it would afford, and he hoped the gentleman from Kentucky would suffer it to lie over.

Several other members objected to the reception of the resolution, and it was not received.

The House then resumed the consideration of Mr. *Fillmore's* resolution to refer that portion of the Ptesident's message relating to the tariff to the Committee on Manufactures, the question being on Mr. *Rhett's* amendment to the amendment of Mr. *Atherton*:

"With instructions that, should it be in their opinion expedient to lay additional duties, they shall be so laid as not to discriminate in favor of any particular class of industry in the United States."

Mr. *Atherton*, who had the floor, addressed the House in an able and argumentative speech in favor of the motion, but principally in opposition to the protective policy.

Mr. *Reynolds*, after some perliminary remarks, said that down in the south part of Illinois they were great stricklers for equality. He himself believed very strongly in the good doctrine of equality. All the taxes raised in Illinois had to be raised according to the value of property. He argued that a direct tariff was the only proper mode. He had no doubt but that in twelve years or sooner the people of this country would come to it. Yes, the principle of equality was a jewel; and we ought to shape our legislation as far as possible according to that glorious principle. Yet he was extremely sorry to see so many of his worthy friends differing from him on this point. American industry ought to be portected upon the principle of equality; and that equality was only to be obtained by leaving all the various interests alone. He asked whether it was right to lay a tax on one portion of the community for the benefit of another portion? Would it be right to tax the community for the support of the lawyers [illegible], or any other particular class? No, it would not; and he was sure his worthy friends, in their hearts, did not believe it would be right.

The duties that were laid on all articles, he would repeat, ought to be regulated by the amount of the property of the owner. Mr. *R.* deprecated following the example of England, whose protective system had reduced her people to beggary and starvation. But the gentleman who recommended our following this example was mistaken in believing that it was the protective policy alone that had raised England to her present wealth and power. He believed that a great part of it was owing to her taking all she could get, and giving nothing in return. It was partly owing to her having practiced upon other nations, something like the game she had played with China—of running rough shod over them, becuase they refused to eat opium. It had been by means like this that Great Britain had aggrandized herself. Did gentlemen not see the wrongs they had committed against this country—forcibly holding possession of part of our territory in the Northeast, as also in the Northwest, and interrupting and harassing our commerce on the coast of Africa, under pretence of suppressing the slave trade? It was high time, in his opinion, that all these matters were settled at once, either by an honorable peace or by an honorable war. He had no idea of this continued negotiation. They might negotiate till doomsday, and England would still hold on, rightfully or wrongfully, to all she claimed, and in fact negotiation was granting her all she wanted. Would she ever have made any explanation about the burning of the Caroline, if the authorities of New York had not caught *McLeod*? No, it was only when the man was taken and under trial, that she came forward and assumed the responsibility for what he had done; and Mr. *R.* added, that he wished to God that they had hung him, for he believed, in his conscience, that he was guilty.

Mr. *Arnold* next addressed the House at great length and with much animation, in opposition to the amendment. In the course of his remarks, he made a severe attack on the administration of Mr. Van Buren, as well as the administration of Mr. Tyler, which he styled a Loco Foco Administration in every particular.

Mr. *Weller* then obtained the floor, but yielded it; when

The *Speaker* communicated a report from the Secretary of State in relation to the sixth census; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Several petitions were presented and referred; when

The House adjourned until Monday.

In Senate....December 27.

Mr. *King* presented the credentials of Mr. *Bagby* of Alabama, Senator elect in the place of Clement. C. Clay, who resigned. He was qualified and took his seat.

Several petitions were presented and referred; among which were two petitions from merchants and others of New York, praying the suspension of the operations of the Bankrupt law for two years from the first day of Febuary next, presented by Mr. *Wright*. Mr. W. stated that the argument of the petitions was, that if the law was to go into operation on the first of Febuary next, the sacrifice of the estates of debtors would be immense, in consequence of the large amount of assets that would be thrown into the market in the now depressed condition of the money market. He stated that one of the petitions was signed by the presidents of several of the banks, among which were the presidents of the Bank of America, the Leather Dealers, the Merchants, and the Phœnix Banks. The petitions were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A resolution introduced by Mr. *Allen* was adopted, calling on the President for information whether a proposition had been made by either England or the United States, for a mutual right of search; and calling for such correspondence, if any, as has passed between the two Governments upon the subject.

Mr. *Benton*, agreebaly to notice given on Thursday last, asked leave to introduce a bill for the postponement of the operations of the Bankrupt law till July next, and to extend its provisions to the banking corporations. Mr. *B.* prefaced his motion with a long and able argument to show the necessity of the postponement, and the propriety and injustice of including the banks. He argued that in the first place there was not sufficient time allowed at the extra session to discuss and mature the bill properly; that it was a Federal Whig measure, and could not have been passed, except as preliminary to the passage of the land revenue distribution bill, and that it was fraught with ruin and disgrace, and must be execrated by the country unless repealed by themselves or nullified by the judiciary. If it was postponed, he would give his aid to perfect another bill. He argued that it was no bankrupt system in any sense of the term, and as such, Congress had no moral or constitutional right to pass it—that it was purely and simply an insolvent law, a property law, and a law for the abolition of debts, and calculated to free debtors from their creditors with the greatest possible rapidity, and the least possible trouble or expense.

He summed up the points of objection to the law as follows:

1. Because it is not a bankrupt system within the meaning of that term as used in the Constitution.

2. Because it is an insolvent law, and is, in that respect, an invasion of the rights of the States to pass such laws.

3. Because it is a property law, and such as no State or the Congress of the United States has any right to pass.

4. Because it is an invasion of State jurisdiction, in drawing into the Federal judiciary the trial of causes properly triable in the State tribunals.

Mr. *B.* repeated, he was no friend even to a bona fide bankrupt system, between man and man, such as prevails in England and other commercial countries; but as to this extra session act of theirs, the impious offspring of *Bank* and *State*, he detested and abhorred it? It was an insult and an outrage upon the 19th century. It was big with shame and ruin to the present age, and with disastrous influence upon posterity. Millions upon millions of debt must be sponged by it. Thousands and tens of thousands of families must be reduced to want by it.

Mr. *Calhoun* did not rise to oppose the motion, for he should vote for it, believeing, as he did, every word uttered by the mover of the bill, as to the evil effects of the Bankrupt act. He believed that act to be one of the most flagrant laws ever passed in Congress. He had risen to say he hoped the Senator [Mr. *Benton*] would not only persevere, but go a little farther and amend his bill so as to repeal the act instead of postponing its operation. If he did not, he would himself make a motion in the proper time so to amend the present bill. He had presented, a few days back, a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce in his own State praying for the repeal of the act; and this alone, if his own opinion was not against it, would induce him to make the amendment. There was one part of the Senator's remarks with which he did not coincide—those which urged the necessity of including banks, and making them subject to the bankrupt law. He was opposed to that proposition in any shape or form at that time.

Leave was then ganted.

The bill was read the first, and, by special order, the second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The *Speaker* called for the special order of the day, being Mr. *Rhett's* amendment to the motion of Mr. *Fillmore* to refer the subject of the tariff, as alluded to in the President's message, to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. *Weller* then took the floor, and commenced his speech by repelling the attack that had been made by Mr. *Arnold* on several members of the other House, and particularly one of the Senators from Ohio, [Mr. *Allen.*] His object in rising, Mr. *W.* said, was not so much to discuss the question before the House, as to glance at some of the other topics that had been brought up in the course of the debate.—He had heard that there was a disposition on the part of the Democratic members in that House, to ride rough shod over their political opponents. He had seen no indication of such a temper on the part of his Democratic friends, and did not believe that it existed. It is true, said he, that we rejoiced in the result of the elections of the last fall. We rejoiced to see the people turn away from the deceptive allurements that had led them astray. We rejoiced to see the triumph of those principles on the maintenance of which depend the happiness and prosperity of the country; and without being subject to the charge of arrogance, we might attribute these results partly to the high handed conduct of the Whigs themselves at the late extra session. The people had seen their tyrannical and arbitrary conduct in the adoption of rules which restricted the freedom of debate; which prevented the members of the Opposition from even giving an opinion on the subjects upon which they were called to vote. We were effectually gagged. We were taunted in the other end of the Capitol with being in the situation of the criminal on whom judgment had been passed. We were told that we were in the cart with the halter round our necks, and the executioner waiting to do his office. All this was submitted to the people, and they, said Mr. W., have passed judgment in our favor. Notwithstanding this emphatic lesson, they had been told by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. *Arnold*] that this odious gag rule is again to be enacted, and that the necessity of the case requires it. Necessity had been the plea of tyrants and of the friends of tyranny in every age of the world. The bloody scenes enacted by Murat and Robespierre in the days of the French Revolution were justified by them on the plea of State necessity. It was under that plea that more outrages had been committed against humanity than any other. He trusted, then, that for the sake of the peace of the country, no such attempt would again be made to restrict the freedom of debate in that House.

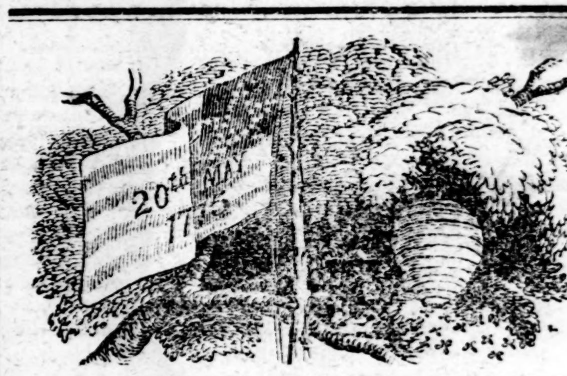
Much speculation had been heard on that floor in relation to the causes which produced the recent revolution in public sentiment, resulting every where in the defeat of the Whig party. Excuses had been manufactured in abundance by the defeated party, for the purpose of showing that it was not in consequence of the measures of the extra session that they were so signally overthrown. He could tell them of some other causes which operated on the public mind at the late elections. It was the violation of the pledges made by that party previous to the Presidential election, that contributed in no small degree to their discomfiture. The Whig party obtained power by charging the extravagance of expenditure on the last Administration, inducing the people to believe the charge to be true, and pledging themselves to bring about an economical administration of the Government. Well, what had been seen since this reform Administration came in power? Why, taking the estimates of the heads of Departments, with their recommendations of an increase of the navy, army, and of the expenditures of the Post Office, it would be seen that a plan was chalked out for an expenditure of upwards of fifty millions annually. They told the people before the elections that the most enormous corruptions existed in the administration of the Government and pledged themselves that they should all be exposed to the public eye. Well, with a majority of the Whig party on all the committees of the House, with the Executive departments under their charge, none of those corruptions that they so loudly denounced have been found out and exposed. They had been a year in power, and could find out no abuses and corruption of the last Administration to expose. Instead of bringing down the annual expenditures of the Government as they promised, they proposed to increase them. What were the people to think of all this? Why, that they had been deluded and betrayed, and that these self-styled reformers did not deserve their confidence.

Mr. W. then went into an argument against the protective system, showing its injurious effects on the interests of this country; and referring to England, whose example gentlemen recommended for our imitation, showed that while the aristocratic classes and the owners of manufactories were benefitted by a system of protections, the great mass of the people were reduced to a state of destitution and wretchedness unparalleled on the face of the globe. Did gentlemen wish to reduce our freeborn laborers to the condition of English paupers? In the course of this branch of his argument, Mr. W. ably vindicated the President from the unfounded aspersions that had been cast on him by several of those who differed with him in opinion.

Mr. *Williams* of Tennessee next addressed the House in favor of referring the subject to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. *Hudson* of Massachusetts having obtained the floor, went into a lengthy and ingenuous argument in reply to the speech of Mr. *Rhett*, and in favor of the protecting system, which he advocated under the general welfare clause and the clause to regulate commerce in the Constitution. Before concluding, however, Mr. H. gave way to Mr. *Ward*, who moved an adjournment.

And the House adjourned.



JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, N. C.,

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1842.

THE TAX ON SALT, SUGAR *and* IRON.

If any act of humbugry and deception practiced by the leaders of "Whigery," should excite surprise and indignation in every honest bosom, it is their audacious denial that their party, at the Extra Session of Congress, laid a tax of *twenty per cent.* on Salt, Sugar, and Iron,—three articles *indispensable* to the health, comfort, and convenience of every class in society, and more especially the poor laborer. We say these articles *are* taxed; and we have the records to back our assertion.

As the Bill passed the House of Representatives, Tea and Coffee were also included among the dutiable articles; but when it went to the Senate, that body amended the Bill, by exempting Tea and Coffee, and a few other articles, from duty. To this amendment, the House refused to accede, and a Committee of Conference was appointed to settle the difficulty. That Committee agreed to strike out Tea and Coffee from the Bill, and leave Salt, Sugar, Iron, &c., to be taxed twenty per cent., and thus amended, it passed both Houses.

In order, however, to arrive at a more perfect understanding of the matter, we will go back to the Tariff Act of 1832, and trace the legislation on the subject to the Extra Session of 1841.

The Act of 1832, section 2, clause 5, thus prescribes the duty on Iron:

"On Iron in bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole or in part by rolling, *ninety cents per one hundred pounds.*" Clause 6—"On bar and bolt Iron, made wholly or in part by rolling, *thirty dollars per ton*: *Provided*, That all Iron in slabs, blooms, or other form less finished than Iron in bars or bolts, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as Iron in bars or bolts, and pay duty accordingly." Clause 7—"On Iron in pigs, *fifty cents per one hundred and twelve pounds*; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, *one and a half cts. per pound*; on all other castings of iron, not otherwise specified, *one cent per pound.*" Clause 9th—"On round iron or brazier's rods, of three-sixteenths to eight-sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive, and on iron in nail or spike rods, or nail plates, slit, rolled, or hammered, and on iron in sheets, and hoop iron, and on iron, slit, rolled, or hammered for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, *three cents per pound*; on iron spikes, *four cents per pound*; on iron nails, cut or wrought, *five cents per pound*; on tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, *five cents per thousand.*"

The same section and 16th clause thus states the duty on Sugar: "On brown Sugar and syrup of sugar cane, in casks, *two and a half cents per pound*: and on white clayed sugar, *three and one-third cents per pound.*"

And the duty on Salt is given in the next clause—"On salt, ten cents per *fifty-six pounds*," (or per bushel.)

These facts are quoted from the Act itself, and the reader can see what was the tax on Salt, Sugar, and Iron under the high Tariff of 1832. We will now turn to the act of 1833, called the "Compromise Act."

The first Section of the "Compromise Act" provides for the gradual reduction of the duty on articles taxed *more than* twenty per cent.—the reduction to be so graduated as to reach the mininum of twenty per cent. in June, 1842. But as neither Salt nor Sugar, paid as high a duty as twenty per cent., and the tax not being taken off of them, of course they remained subject to the duty imposed upon them by the act of 1832, until it was raised at the Extra Session of 1841. And now we come to that Act. The 1st Section is all that relates to the question in hand, and here it is:

"AN ACT relating to duties and drawbacks.

"[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That on all articles imported into the United States from and after the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, there shall be laid, collected, and paid on all articles which are now admitted free of duty, or which are chargeable with a duty of less than twenty per centum ad valorem, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem, except on the following enumerated articles, that is to say: muriatic acid, sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol, alum, tartaric acid, aquafortis, blue vitriol, calomel, carbonate of soda, corrosive sublimate, combs, copperas, indigo, nitrate of lead, red and white lead dry or ground in oil, sugar of lead, mangnese, sulphate of magnesia, bichromate of potash, chromate of potash, prussiate of potash, glauber salts, rochelle salts, sulphate of quinine, refined saltpetre, which shall pay respectfully the same rates of duty imposed on them under existing laws; and the following articles shall be exempt from duty, to wit: tea and coffee, all painting and statuary the production of American artists residing abroad; all articles imported for the use of the United States, and the following articles, when specifically imported by order, and for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or by order and for the use of any college, academy, school or seminary of learning, in the United States, to wit: philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps, charts, statues, busts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris, casts, paintings, drawings, engravings, specimens of sculpture, cabinets of coins, gems, medals, and all other collections of antiquities, statuary, modelling, painting, drawing, etching, or engraving; and, also, all importations of specimens, in natural history, minerolagy, botany, and anatomical preparations, models of machinery, and the models of other inventions, plants and trees, wearing apparel, and other personal baggage in actual use, and the implements or tools of trade of persons arriving in the United States; crude antimony, regulus of antimony, animals imported for breed, argol, gum arabic, aloes, ambergris, bole armenian, arrow root annetto, anniseed, oil of anniseed, amber assafœtida, ava root, alcornoque, alba canella, bark of cork tree unmanufactured, burr stones unwrought, brass, in pigs or bars, old brass only fit to be remanufactured, brimstone or sulphur, barrilla, brazilletto, boraric acid, Burgundy pitch, berries used for dyeing, smaltz, lasting or prunella, used in the manufacture of buttons and shoes, vanilla beans, balsam tolu, gold and silver coins and bullion, clay unwrought, copper imported in any shape for the use of the Mint, copper in pigs, bars, or plates, or plates or sheets, of which copper is the material of chief value, suited to the sheathing of ships, old copper fit only to be remanufactured, lapis calaminaris, cochineal, chamomile flowers, coriander seed, catsup, cantharides, castanas, chalk, coculus indicus, colombo root, cummin seed, cascarilla, cream of tartar, vegetables, and nuts of all kinds used principally in dyeing and composing dyes, lac-dye, emery, epaulets and wings of gold or silver, furs undressed of all kinds, flaxseed or linseed, flax unmanufactured, fustic, flints, ground flint grindstones, gamboge, raw hides, hemlock, henbane, horn plates for lanterns, ox and other horns, Harlem oil, hartshorn, hair unmanufactured, hair pencils, ipecacuanha, ivory unmanufactured, iris root, juniper berries, oil of juniper, kelp, kermes, madder, madder root, musk, manna, marrow and other soap stocks, and soap stuffs, palm oil, mohair, mother of pearl, needles, nux vomica, orris root, oil of almonds, opium, palm leaf, platina, Peruvian bark, old pewter fit only to be remanufactured, plaster of Paris, quicksilver, rags of any kind of cloth, India rubber, reeds unmanufactured, rhubarb, rotten stone, elephants and other animals teeth, polishing stones, bristles, ratans unmanufactured, raw and undressed skins, spelter, crude saltpetre, gum Senegal, saffron, shellac, soda ash, sponges, sago, sarsaparilla, senna, sumac, tapioca, tamarinds, crude tartar, teutenegue, tin in pigs, bars, plates, or sheets, tips of bone or horn, tortoise shell, turmeric, weld, woad or pastel, Brazil wood, Nicaragua wood, red wood, cam wood, log wood, dye woods of all kinds, unmanufactured woods of any kind, except rose wood, satin wood, and mahogany, whale and other fish oils of American fiisheries, and all other articles the produce of said fisheries, and zinc; and, also, wool unmanufactured, the value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed eight cents per pound.

Let the reader mark the language of the Act—"That on all articles now admitted free of duty, *or which are chargeable with a duty of* LESS THAN TWENTY PER CENTUM AD VALOREM, *a duty of* TWENTY PER CENTUM AD VALOREM SHALL BE PAID." SUGAR and SALT, then paid a *less duty* than twenty per centum ad valorem: are *they* mentioned in the list of articles the duty on which remains stationary, or among the *free* articles! No;—then of course they are taxed. Yes, these articles, without which the poor cannot live, are burdened with taxes, while tea and coffee, drugs and poisons, paintings and engravings, fine horses and gew-gaws for the rich, are admiited duty free!—Examine the long list of *free articles* above, and see if you can find any thing of prime necessity to the poor man—any thing which he could not do without. Is this fair and equitable legislation? Is it what the whigs promised the suffering poor man? They professed to be the exclusive friends of the poor laborer until they got his vote, and then impudently turn round and grind him down with taxes on all his chiefest necessaries of life! And, to add insult to oppression, they presume upon his ignorance, and deny their recorded acts!

We have always regarded the tax on *Salt* as the most oppressive and honerous burden ever imposed upon any people;—it is like taxing the light of heaven or the water that gushes out of the earth, and the duty on Sugar and Iron is but little less objectionable.

More of the National Debt.—Mr. *Fillmore*, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, has introduced a Bill into the House of Representatives, to extend one year longer the time for effecting the balance of the twelve million loan, and to make it reimbursable at the end of twelve years, instead of three years, as the law of the Extra Session stood; and also to authorise the President to borrow *five millions* more—making the whole debt created by the Whigs in one year, *seventeen millions of dollars!* Huzza for Whig economy, retrenchment, and reform! The President said in his Message, that only about six hundred thousand dollars in addition to the current revenue was needed to pay all the expenses of the present year, and his party in Congress propose to borrow twelve millions! Can the people put up with such legislation?

Resolutions have been introduced into the Legislature of Tennessee, proposing to divide that State, and by adding to the eastern division portions of North Carolina and Georgia, to form a State to be called *Frankland*, and by adding to the western division portions of Mississippi and Kentucky, form a State to be called *Jacksoniana*. The Governor of Tennessee is authorised to open a correspondence with the neighboring States on the subject. The project will not succeed, we think.

FACTS FOR THINKING MEN.

Suppose a common farmer consumes in his family in a year *one hundred and fifty pounds* of SUGAR and *eight bushels* of SALT—he would, under the Tariff passed by the Whigs at the Extra Session of Congress, have to pay a tax, on his sugar of about *three dollars and sixty cents*, and on his salt, of about *one dollar and sixty cents*—making in all *five dollars and twenty cents.* There is that much taken out of his pocket when it ought not to be; and when added to his necessary expenses, how can the laboring man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, accumulate any thing to educate his children, and to smoothe the path of declining years? Oh, say the Whigs, we make it all good again, by distributing to the States the proceeds of the public lands. Let us examine this proposition a little, and see how the tax-payer is benefitted by this system of giving with one hand and taking with the other.

We have seen above the tax he pays; now how much does he get from the distribution?

It was estimated at the proper department at Washington, that the revenue from the public lands last year would amount to *one million seven hundred thousand dollars*—say there would be this amount clear of all expenses to distribute among the States; what would be North Carolina's porion? At a rough calculation, it would be, we think, about *sixty-five thousand dollars.* Well, the Federal Population of the State by the last census is 657,938. Now, what would be each one's portion? Why not quite *ten cents!* Yes, Federal Whigery, that promised the *poor man* so much "good times," and "high wages and low taxes," "a dollar a day and roast beef," has redeemed those promises by giving him from the public lands ONE SHILLING, and then taxing him on articles of absolute necessity for his family FIVE DOLLARS! No wonder the leaders of the party are denying the paternity of such a system of cheatery—of wholesale robbery of the poor man's hard earnings. The People should examine these facts, and not suffer themselves to be mislead by designing politicians.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

In pursuance of previous notice, a public meeting of the Democratic Party of Mecklenburg was held at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 1st of January, 1842. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and was organized by the appointment of Dr. STEPHEN FOX as Chairman, and J. W. HAMPTON, Secretary. The Chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting; and, on motion of Col. JOHN SLOAN, appointed Capt. John Walker, John Kirk, C. T. Alexander, Jr., Col. J. Sloan, and J. W. Hampton, a Committee to prepare a preamble and resolutions expressive of the views of the meeting.

During the absence of the Committee, Col. JNO. H. WHEELER was called upon to address the meeting, which he did in a very effective and humorous speech of about half an hour in length. At the conclusion of his remarks, the Committee, through Mr. HAMPTON, reported the following, which met the unanimous approbation of the meeting:

A frequent recurrence to the fundamental principles of our institutions, and a scrutinizing examination of the conduct and measures of those agents to whom the management of Government is entrusted, as well as the principles of those seeking public office, are enjoined upon us not only by the advice of the patriots whose wisdom framed our system of Government, but by our duty to ourselves and to posterity. A free people should be jealous of their rights, and resist at the threshhold the slightest attempt of their agents to usurp undelegated powers. These considerations constrain us at this time to express freely our views on a variety of measures of National and State policy, which lately agitated, and some of which yet agitate, the public mind. In the first place,

We regard the Extra Session called by the Whigs immediately on reaching power, as unwise in policy and prompted by corrupt and wicked motives—as unprecedented in its oppressive and tyrannical rules, unconstitutional laws, and profligate waste of the public money, and should remain forever as a stigma upon its authors.

2. That of all the bad measures passed at this extraordinary Congress, we view that to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the States as the most corrupting in its tendencies and productive of the worst consequences to the stability of our Government;—It is unconstitutional, and has already been made the excuse for laying the foundation of a Nationel Debt that, under a continuance of the same policy, will swell like the public debt of Great Britain, till the energies of our productive laborer, like his brethren in the old world, are weighed down by taxes and worn out by oppression. It has likewise been made the ground of an increase of the Tariff, and thus the Southern people are made to contribute at least *three* dollars in taxes for every *one* they get by the Distribution:—Against such a law, we enter our most solemn protest.

3. The Bankrupt Law passed at the same session we believe to be unconstitutional—it is partial and unjust in its operations, and can be regarded in no other light than as a special edict to clear unprincipled men—adventurers and speculators, from the payment of their honest debts. It should be repealed, or so amended as to render it uniform and just in its provisions, and to include Banks and other corporations in its operations.

4. That the tax laid by the same Congress, upon *Salt, Sugar, Iron, coarse woollens,* &c., articles of indispensable necessity to the health, comfort, and convenience of the poor man, while a numerous list of useless articles to any but the rich, are admitted duty free, was an outrageous act of injustice, and in direct contradiction to the promises and professions of the Whig party before obtaining power; that we deny the power of Congress to lay discriminating duties for the protection of domestic manufactures, and that the attempt to exercise such power ought to be, and will be resisted by the Southern people "in its inception, in its progress, and in its consummation."

5. That the outrageous inconsistency in the promises of the Whigs before they obtained power, and their practics since, should make them objects for the "slow, unmoving finger of scorn to point at" for all future time:—they promised to practice economy and reduce the expenditures of Government, and they have increased them the first year near eight millions of dollars; they promised to "proscribe proscription," and have turned out every Democratic office-holder in the land whose office was worth having, without fault found or cause assigned, and filled their places in many instances with men of the most debased moral characters; they promised the laboring man good times and plenty of money—"a dollar a day and roast beef," and now impudently tell him he must work or starve; they promised to reform the Government, to reduce the number of public offices and the overgrown salaries of officers, and they have created numerous new offices, and increased the salary of some already in existence. In short, they have violated all their promises of retrenchment, reform, and economy, and are, we think, justly entitled to the epithet of "the party of broken promises."

6. That the appropriation of $25,000 to the wealthy widow and family of the late Gen. Harrison was unconstitutional, without precedent in the history of the country, and will have the tendency to build up an aristocracy, or privileged class in the land.

7. That the open and violent war of the Whig leaders upon our sacred constitution—their attempt to take from the President the veto power, the only remedy in that instrument against legislative tyranny and usurpation, and their proposal to change the tenure of office and the responsibilities of the most important of the Cabinet officers, are dangerous innovations upon our republican form of Government, and should be indignantly frowned down by the People.

8. That we highly approve the vetoing of the two Bank Bills by President Tyler, and for these patriotic acts, accord to him the meed of "well done good and faithful servant."

9. That the triumphant success of Democratic principles, in many of our sister States at the last fall elections, proves that the "sober second thought of the people" *is* "ultimately right and always efficient," and should rejoice the heart of every lover of rational liberty; it tells the doom of modern Whigery, which is but another name for ancient Federalism, and should inspire us to renewed exertions in the approaching contest, that we may, on the first Thursday in August next, have the proud satisfaction of seeing North Carolina take her post in the Democratic pyramid of Sates redeemed from the stupor of hard-cider and the still harder yoke of Federalism and Bank dominion.

10. That we highly approve the object of the proposed Convention to meet in Raleigh on the 10th instant, and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint ten delegates to represent this county in the same—pledging ourselves cheerfully to abide the decision of that body in the choice of a candidate to be supported by our party for Governor at the next election.

[In pursuance of the last Resolution, the Chair appointed as Delegates, Dr. Joseph W. Ross, William Wilson, Capt. William Reid, Col. Thomas C. Wilson, William M. Mathews, Esq., John Kirk, Col. James L. Black, Dr. Charles J. Fox, Charles T. Alexander, Jr., and Joseph W. Hampton.]

11. That we cordially adopt the determination of our Democratic brethren of Lincoln County, "that at the next election we wil vote for no man offering for a seat in the Genenl Assembly, who shall not at the time he announces himself a candidate and upon all suitable occasions, declare, and give his solemn promise to the people, he will do all in his power as a Senator, or Commoner (as the case may be,) to compel the Banks to abandon their suspension policy, and resume specie payments."

After the adoption of the Resolutions, the Chairman arose and addressed the meeting for a few minutes in his usual forcible and piquant style, and took his seat amid bursts of applause from the auditory.

On motion of Capt. John Walker,

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Chairman and Secretary; that they be requested to sign our proceedings and have them published in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, with a request to the Editors of the Lincoln Republican, Western Carolinian, and Raleigh Standard to copy the same in their respective papers.

STEPHEN FOX, Chairman.

J. W. HAMPTON, Secretary.

The great "Financier" of Whigery.—We have heretofore stated in our paper that the Grand Jury of Philadelphia had found bills of indictment against *Nicholas Biddle* and his associates in the management of the U. S. Bank, for swindling, &c. The following is the charge of one of the Grand Jurors:

"I charge Nicholas Bidd Joseph Cowperthwaite, Thomas Dunlap, Sanl Jaudon, and John Andrews, with fraud and the in taking and using for their own benefit, and commodating their friends, the money belonging the stockholders of the U. States Bank, which th were liberally paid to guard and not to abuse; proof is the report of the investigating committ made to the stockholders in April, 1841.

"As to the idea of the ab being a breach of trust only, it is not so; it is tdle and insulting to be pretended or entertained ne moment. Away with it, then, and forever! ese men were servants, and paid for their serv; so are your family domestics, to whom you gi charge your plate and other valuables. But if y appropriate it or them to themselves, they are esitatingly charged with and proceeded against for theft; and why not Nicholas Biddle and the ?

"AUSTIN NTGOMERY."

If you want to see a sick hig, just hold him while you sing a log cabin g—so says an exchange paper.

Coming up to the Mark.—From the following, taken from an Ohio paper, it will be seen that the Democratic Legislature of that State is faithfully carrying out the professions of Bank Reform, made by the members before the election. This is the *only* mode of restoring a sound currency:

"*Ohio*—The House of Representatives of Ohio has passed a resolution directing the Committee on Banks and Currency to prepare a bill "to provide for the permanent resumption of specie payments by the banks of that State," by a vote of 46 to 24. Among the provisions which the committee are instructed to iucorporate in the bill is the following:—

"That no court of law or equity in this state shall enforce, at the suit of any bank in this State, any contract made by such bank for its benefit, at a time when it refused to redeem its notes and bills in gold or silver, as aforesaid; provided that the contracts made by the banks of this State prior to the passage of the proposed laws, shall not be affected by the said bill."

"The committee are also directed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to repeal the charters of all banks, or other institutions, or corporations, that have abused or illegally used their privileges or charters."

Debates in the Senate.—On the 22d ultimo, a very interesting debate occurred in the U. S. Senate, which is thus sketched by the *Globe:*

Soon after the reading of the journal to-day, Mr. *Barrow* presented a memorial from an insurance company in New Orleans, praying indemnity for loss by insurance on certain slaves, thirty-eight in number, being transported from Richmond, Virginia, and destined for Louisiana. The vessel on board of which they were, the Hermosa, it seems, was shipwrecked, and was boarded by an officer with a British uniform on, and the slaves were taken therefrom, and carried to Nassau, in New Providence, one of the British islands, and liberated, against the protestations of the captain. The owner was compelled to abandon them, and obtained from one of the insurance offices about half the value of the slaves, the amount to which they were insured in that office.—The other office in which insurance was partly effected refused to pay. Mr. B. at first doubted to what committee the memorial should be referred, but on reflection, it being a matter of such grave importance, and might involve a question of peace or war with England, he thought it should go to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It was a question which should be settled promptly and definitely, whether the British Government should exercise a power over this species of property which the whole South denied even to the States of this Union. He doubted whether the people of the Southern States would any longer submit to their property being siezed, and slaves set free, against the laws of nations. It was a grave question and demanded the solemn consideration of that Committee and Congress. He concluded by moving its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. *Calhoun* seconded the motion. He called the attention not only of Senators, but of the whole country, to the importance of this question. The case of the Enterprise was fresh in the recollection of the Senate. He denounced the principles maintained by Great Britan in this case, and more especially in the case of the Creole, as the most dangerous innovation on national rights and national honor ever claimed by one independent power of another. Yet, strange to tell, notwithstanding the reiterated outrages of this nation on the coast of Africa, this Government has not been induced by a proper sense of national honor to interfere with that promptness and energy which would have effectually prevented their recurrence. Is it not time that it should be known whether this Government will extend its protection to its own citizens?

He had much to say on this exciting subject; but perhaps this was not the proper occasion, being a mere motion of reference. Such an occasion will perhaps more properly present itself when the case of the Creole comes up. He did hope, however, that if this motion should consign the question to the Committee on Foreign Relations, that Committee will give the whole subject that due consideration which its importance demands. This was necessary, that the citizens of this country should know on what footing of security they stand in relation to the protection which the Government will extend to them and their property.

Mr. *King* spoke with much feeling of the injustice of England, and of her many outrages against the settled principles of the laws of nations; and denounced her arbitrary pretensions with reference to the question of slavery. He solemnly believed, if she continued to commit such outrages as the one referred to in the memorial, and the more recent one of the Creole, that nothing could prevent collision between the two nations. The section of country from which he came could not much longer submit to it. He believed the subject should be taken up by the Committee on Foreign Relations in a solemn manner, and reported upon, that England might see the determination of this country. It was high time that the laws of nations should be enforced against her, to show her how far the rights of property and our flag are to be respected. The grasping spirit of that power—the assumed jurisdiction over the question of slavery, and the innovation on international law by the search of American vessels on the coast of Africa, independent of all other causes, he argued, must be productive of serious difficulties between the two nations. He hoped the memorial would be referred to the Committee of Foreign Relations, and would also be printed.

After a few remarks by Mr. *Preston* and Mr. *Rives*, deprecating any harsh proceedings towards England, Mr. *Calhoun* again rose:

Mr. *Calhoun* did not rise to protract the debate, but so much had been said about peace and war with great Britain, he thought it incumbent on him to make a few remarks on that subject. His own impression was, that, with proper conduct on our part, there would be but little danger of immediate conflict, because it is well known that there is a strong peace party in both countries determined to preserve peace as long as it can be maintained with honor. If there is to be war at all, it is for want of the proper foresight on the part of our Government, to take such prompt and energetic steps to prevent war as should have been taken long since. Now the first step to be taken is to reform the administration of this Government. He had heard it stated on the other side of the chamber, that this country is no better prepraed for war than she was twelve years ago. He did not believe it. He did not believe, notwithstanding the Treasury report, that the finances of the country were in the condition supposed. But he did believe that much of the expenditure of this administration had already been improvident in the extreme, and tended to the condition apprehended. He believed great and unnecssary waste of the public money had taken place—great waste, too, of the public property. He believed that millions of dollars might have been saved by a just and scrutinizing economy. And he also believed that those administering the Government in each of its Departments, ought to be held strictly to account, not alone for defalcations, but for waste, extravagance, and want of economy.

Mr. *Barrow* replied to Mr. *Rives*, and showed the propriety and necessity of a report on this memorial, recounted the many aggressions of England on our flag, denounced her lofty pretensions, and showed the necessity of the people speaking to her through her representives in a manner that could not be mistaken. He argued that if this thing is permitted to continue without redress—that if the Government did not throw the broad shield of protection over the property and interests of the South, and prevent the outrageous aggression by petty British officers, the Southern people themselves would fit out expeditions, and be redressed by battering down some of the towns on the British isles.

The debate continued at some length, and was of an interesting character, but we have not room or time to give even a brief summary of it. It will be given at length in the Congressional proceedings. The subject was then referred to the committee and ordered to be printed.

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, DECEMBER 29.

Brandy, peach,	38 *a* 40	*Lime,*	$2¼ a 2½
Do. apple,	33 *a* 36	*Lead, bar,*	7 a 8
Bacon,	6 *a* 7	*Mackerel, none*	a
Beeswax,	27 a 28	*Molasses,*	25 a 32½
Butter,	12½ *a* 15	*Oats,*	35 *a*
Bale Rope,	8 *a* 10	*Oil, linseed,*	*a* 85
Coffee,	12 *a* 13	*Nails, cut,*	6½ *a* 6¾
Cotton,	7 *a* 8	*Powder, keg,*	$6½ *a*
Cotton Yarn,	16 *a* 20	*Rags,*	2½ *a*
Cotton Bagging,	20 *a* 25	*Sugar, brown,*	8 *a* 11
Corn,	45 *a* 50	*Do. lump,*	16 *a*
Copperas,	3½ *a* 4	*Do. loaf,*	18 *a* 20
Candles, (F.F.)	*a* 17	*Salt, bushel,*	60 *a* 75
Flour,	$5½ a 6½	*Do. sack,*	$2½ *a*
Feathers,	35 *a* 40	*Tallow,*	10 *a* 11
Flaxseed,	$1¼ *a* $1 40	*Tin, box,*	*a* 12½
Hides, green,	4 *a* 5	*Tobacco, leaf,*	2 *a* 3½
Do. dry,	12½ *a* 14	*Wheat,*	*a* $1 12½
Iron,	5 *a* 5½	*Whiskey,*	28 *a* 30
Lard,	7 *a* 8	*Wool,*	15 *a* 20

4-4 *Sheeting, Fayetteville Manufacture,* 8 *cts. pr. yd.*

3-4 *do do do* 6 *do*

30 *inch do. (heavy,) do* 8 *do*

CAMDEN, DEEEMBER 29.

Beef, in market,	4 a 5	*Flour, country,*	$6½ a 7
Bacon, fm. wag.	8½ a 10	*Feathers,*	37½ a 40
Do retail,	10 a 11½	*Hides, green,*	5 a
Butter,	12½ a 20	*Do dry,*	10 a
Beeswax,	18¾ a 25	*Iron,*	5½ a 6½
Bagging,	24 a 26	*Lard, (scarce),*	11 a 12
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	*Lead, bar,*	10 a
Coffee,	15 a 16	*Molasses,*	33½ a 50
Cotton,	7 a 8¼	*Oats,*	30 a 37
Corn, (scarce),	45 a 50	*Oil, currier's,*	75 a$1

COLUMBIA, DECEMBER 30.

Bagging,	22 *a* 25	*Molasses,*	36 a 40
Bale Rope,	12½ *a* 14	*Oats,*	40 a 45
Bacon,	7 *a* 16	*Peas,*	55 a 62
Coffee,	12½ *a* 15	*Salt, sack,*	$2¼ a 2½
Cotton,	5 *a* 8¼	*Sugar, brown,*	11 a 13
Corn,	60 *a* 62½	*do loaf & lp.*	15 a 20
Flour, new,	$7½ a 8	*do Louisiana,*	8 a 10
Lard	10 a 12	*Tallow,*	12 a 14

Charlotte Hotel
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the above Establishment for sale on terms that cannot fail to please a person desirous of purchasing, as only a part of the purchase money will be required in hand, the balance in good negotiable paper. The situation is so well known, that I deem it unnecessary to give a description—further than that its location is one of the most desirable and healthy in the villiage, and in every respect the most eligible for a House of Entertainment.

Should I not sell privately before the fourth Monday in this month, it will be offered on Tuesday of Court at public auction; when and where persons who wish to purchase, are requested to attend.

Former friends and patrons are requested to call as usual, as I am prepared to entertain them at reduced prices.

All persons who are indebted to me will please make payment by the January Court, as further indulgence cannot be given.

JOSEPH SMITH.

Charlotte, Jan. 4, 1842. 43...3t

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership of *Happoldt & Wallace*, is this day dissolved *by its own limitation.*

The situation of the firm requires an immediate settlement of the business. Persons indebted, will therefore please call and close their accounts by Cash or Note during this month.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.
R. A. WALLACE.

Jan. 1, 1842. 43...tf

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

VALUABLE
LAND FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order of Mecklenburg County Court, we will offer at public Sale, on Monday, the 24th instant, at the House of Elizabeth Stewart, all the lands of which Lincoln Stewart died ceased, lying in Providence Settlement, and being very valuable. Terms, one-third of the purchase money in cash, and the balance on twelve month's credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

JOHN CAMPBELL, } Guardians.
RICHARD PEOPLES, }

January 4, 1842. 43ts

Last Call!

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to me by note, that their papers are placed in the hands of Col. Jno. W. Potts, and all those who do not call on him and settle before April Court next, may calculate on paying cost "to a dead certainty." Having purchased land, I am compelled to make this call for money.

WM. G. POTTS.

January 4, 1842. 43...tc

Administrators' Notice.

THE Subscribers, having qualified at October Term, 1841, of Mecklenburg County Court as Administrators on the estate of *William Alexander*, deceased, request all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery. And all those indebted to the same must make early settlements, as long indulgence will not be given.

ADAM ALEXANDER, } Admrs.
CHAS. T. ALEXANDER, }

November 2, 1841. 31...F

☞ Notice. ☜

ALL persons indebted to me by Book Account the past years, are requested to close them immediately by cash or note; as all not settled one way or the other by the 1st of March next, will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

LEROY SPRINGS.

December 28, 1841. 42...F

Fine Mare and Buggy
FOR SALE.

ENQUIRE of Henry B. Williams, or of the Subscriber, for the terms.

B. P. BOYD.

December 23, 1841. 42...3t

Counting-House Calendar for

1842.

	SUNDAY,	MONDAY,	TUESDAY,	WEDNESDAY,	THURSDAY,	FRIDAY,	SATURDAY,
JANUARY,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
FEBRUARY,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28					
MARCH,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
APRIL,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
MAY,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
JUNE,				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
JULY,						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
AUGUST,		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
SEPTEMBER,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
OCTOBER,							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
NOVEMBER,			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
DECEMBER,					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

E. H. ANDREWS,

DENTIST.

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he has again returned to Charlotte, where he may be found at all times, unless called away professionally. Should any be disappointed in calling, by his being absent from town, such can make their own appointment, by leaving a note in the Post-Office, which appointment shall be attended to punctually on his part. He deems all references as unnecessary, having practiced in this community about four years. ☞ *Charges moderate.* Office No. 6, at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, Nov. 23, 1841. 37...F

Negroes

FOR SALE.

WILL BE SOLD, in front of the Courthouse in the Town of Salisbury, *on Monday the 7th of February next,* it being Monday of Rowan County Court, about

Thirty Negroes,

Conveyed by Burton Craige to Samuel Lemly in Trust for the purposes mentioned in the Deed of Conveyance. Among them are good House Servants, Field Hands, and a good BLACKSMITH.

TERMS:—One-fourth of the Negroes will be sold for negociable paper in Bank with not more than ninety days to run. The balance upon a credit of six months.

ALEXANDER W. BRANDON,
Atto. in fact for S. Lemly.

December 24, 1841. 42...3t

Last Notice.

THE subscriber hereby notifies all persons indebted to the late firm of *Alexander & Brothers*, that the business of that concern must be closed forthwith. All who do not comply with this notice between this time and the 1st of January next, by a settlement of their notes or accounts, may rest assured of having to settle them with an officer. This is *positively the last notice* we shall give on this subject.

ADAM ALEXANDER,
One of the Surviving Partners of the
firm of Alexander & Brothers.

November 2, 1841. 34...F

Charlotte Journal insert until the 1st of January

James Conner,

TYPE FOUNDER,

Corner of Ann and Nassau Sts., New-York,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old patrons, and the public generally, that he continues to manufacture and supply every article used in the printing business, as well as to stereotype all jobs that may offer. He embraces this opportunity to return thanks to those whose patronage he has extensively enjoyed for so many years, and to say that he is to be found at the old established stand, corner of Ann and Nassau streets, fully prepared to execute any order that he may be honoured with; and that the Type manufactured by him, is from a *selection of faces taken from his old specimens*, together with a number of additions of a *superior cut*; that he is enabled to supply SORTS as well as FOUNTS, of the most beautiful of his old faces, and of a greatly improved quality of metal. He is also engaged in getting up, by a newly discovered process, an extensive series of new and highly ornamental articles. Arrangements are made with the manufacturers of Presses and other Printing materials, that will enable him to execute orders as expeditiously as any other Founder in the Union, and on as favorable terms.

A new specimen is now in the course of printing.

BLANK WARRAVTS FOR SALE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

		[SALARY.
President,	JOHN TYLER,	$25,000
Vice President,	(Vacancy.)	6,000

THE CABINET.

Secretary of State, Daniel Webster,	6,000
Secretary of Treasury, Walter Forward,	6,000
Secretary of War, John C. Spencer,	6,000
Secretary of the Navy, Abel P. Upshur,	6,000
Postmaster-General, Chas. A. Wickliffe,	6,000
Attorney-General, Hugh S. Legare,	4,000

SUPREME COURT.

	[Appointed
Roger B. Taney, C. J., Baltimore, Md.,	1836
Joseph Story, Cambridge, Mass.,	1811
Smith Thompson, New-York City,	1823
John McLean, Cincinnati, Ohio,	1829
Henry Baldwin, Pittsburg, Penn.,	1830
James M. Wayne, Savannah, Ga.,	1835
John McKinley, Florence, Ala.,	1837
John Catron, Nashville, Tenn.,	1837
Peter V. Daniel, Richmond, Va.,	1841

The Salary of the Chief Justice is $5,000; that of each of the Associate Judges $4,500—The Supreme Court holds one session annually in the City of Washington, commencing on the second Monday in January.

CONGRESS.

President of the Senate pro tempore, Samuel L. Southard, of New-Jersey.

Speaker of the House of Representatives, John White, of Kentucky.

Secretary of Senate, Asbury Dickens, sal. 3,000

Clerk of House, M. St. Clair Clarke, sal. 3,000

The Senate consists of 26 members—2 from each State, elected every 6 years. The House consists of 246 members, elected every 2 years.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Governor, John M. Morehead, salary, $2,000

Private Secretary, P. Reynolds, fees and 300

Councillors of State, John A. Anderson, Willie Perry, Thos. M'Gehee, Johnson Busbee, I. T. Avery, Jas. P. Leak, and Allen Goodwin.

Secretary of State, William Hill, fees and $800

Treasurer, Saml. Hinton, $1,500; Clerk 500

Comptroller, William F. Collins, 1,000

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice, Thomas Ruffin; *Judges,* William Gaston and Joseph J. Daniel; salary $2,500

SUPERIOR COURT.

Judges: Frederick Nash, Wm. H. Battle, John L. Bailey, Thos. Settle, John M. Dick, Mat. E. Manley, R. M. Pearson—salary $1,950

Solicitors: David Outlaw, 1st Circuit; J. W. Bryan, 2d; Hugh M'Queen, 3d; J. F. Poindexter, 4th; Robert Strange, 5th; Ham. C. Jones, 6th; John G. Bynum, 7th.

Population of the United States: White, 14,181,575; free colored, 386,069; slave, 2,483,536. Total, 17,068,112.

Population of North Carolina: White, 484,870; free colored, 22,732; slave, 245,817. Total, 753,419.

Interest Rule: Set down the principal; divide by 2; multiply the quotient by the number of months; cut off two figures to the right hand, and you have the interest in cents.

For any number of days: Multiply the principal by the number of days, and divide it by 6. If the principal be dollars, cut off one figure to the right; but if it be dollars and cents, cut off three figures to the right, and you have the interest in cents.

New Cash Store.

CHARLES E. MOSS & CO.

ARE NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING A

Splendid Assortment of

New Goods,

In the Brick Store formerly occupied by Samuel A. Harris. Their Goods were purchased in New-York and Philadelphia for CASH ENTIRELY, by one of the firm. They flatter themselves that their Stock will be found cheaper than any ever offered for sale in this place. As they intend to do an exclusive CASH BUSINESS, they hope that none will expect to purchase on *tic.*

Charlotte, November 2, 1841. 33...F

DR. C. J. FOX

Has just received a large and general assortment of

MEDICINES,

Drugs, Paints, Oils,

Dye-Stuffs, Persumery, Thompsonian Medicines, Wines and Spirits for medical use,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

And a variety of other articles, all of which he warrants genuine, and will sell low for *cash.*

Charlotte, April 27, 1840. 8....F

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 27th of September last, a Negro man, about 20 years of age, round full face, smooth forehead, thick lips, and flat nose, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a scar on the fore finger of the left hand, made, he says, by a cutting knife. The owner is requested to come forward, prove proporty, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sheriff.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 19, 1841. 32...F

COACH MAKING.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership, will carry on the above business in all its various branches, at the old stand formerly owned by Mr. Carter Crittenden, opposite the Jail. All work WARRANTED;—and Repairing done at the shortest notice, for moderate charges.

CHARLES OVERMAN,
JOSHUA TROTTER.

Charlotte, June 15, 1841. 12m

Almanacks!

A SUPPLY of BLUM'S FARMERS' & PLANTERS' ALMANACK for 1842, just received and for sale at this Office. This Almanack is calculated for the meridian of Salem, N. C., and contains a large fund of valuable information.

November 2, 1841. 43

AUCTION SALES.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

NEGROES,

REAL ESTATE, GOLD-MINES, &C.

IN obedience to a Decree made by the Court of Equity for the County of Mecklenburg, in the case of *James H. Orr, Administrator of William E. McRee, and John R. Williams, vs. William Davidson and others*, we shall expose to Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, *on the 4th Monday in January next*, the following property, viz: between

Eighty and One Hundred

NEGROES,

Amongst which are several excellent Mechanics, Miners, House Servants, &c.

One Corner Lot and Improvements

Near the Courthouse, and several unimproved Lots, in the Town of Charlotte

One Tract of Land

In the vicinity of Town; an interest in the Lemons Mine; an interest in a Saw Mill on Sugar Creek; an interest in the Clark Gold Mine Tract; an interest in the Sample, Alexander, and Blair Dunn Gold Mine Tracts; an interest in the Williams Gold Mine Tract; an interest in the Elms Mine; an interest in the Jamison Mine; An interest in the Blake Mine Tract; an interest in the Zenas Alexander Gold Mine Tract; also, the Frew Tract—together with

Wagons, Carriages, Stock of various kinds,

Embracing all the property conveyed in the several Deeds of Trust made by the said William Davidson to W. Morrison, dec.'d, J. J. Blackwood, and J. W. Osborne, and by James H. Blake to said Morrison and G. W. Caldwell.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOS. H. WILSON,
Adm. of W. Morrison, decd., } Trustees of
J. J. BLACKWOOD, } W. Davidson.
JAMES W. OSBORNE, }
G. W. CALDWELL, Trustee of James H. Blake.

December 14, 1841. 40...ts

N. B. The sale will be continued from day to day, until all shall have been sold.

TO THE

Fashionable Public.

THE Subscribers respectfully tender their thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage they have received since they commenced the

Tailoring Business

in this place. From past experience, they now have no hesitation in saying that they are prepared to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. All work done in their establishment will be WARRANTED, so far as making and cutting is concerned. They have just received their

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS

FOR 1841—2:

and will continue to receive regular reports of English and French Fashions.

Their Shop will be found in the south-east wing of Mr. Leroy Springs' brick building.

BETHUNE & JOHNSON.

Charlotte, April 20, 1840. 7....y

COTTON,

AND

Cotton-Yarn.

THE MILLEDGEVIILE COTTON FACTORY, (situated in Montgomery County, 22 miles east of Salisbury,) is now in full operation.—Those intimately acquainted with the Yarn of this Factory, prefer it to any manufactured in the State.

EDWARD BURAGE.

N. B.—The Subscriber wishes to procure about

FIVE HUNDRED BALES OF

COTTON,

(Of the best quality,) to be delivered at the Factory, which he will spin, either one half for the other, or at eight cents per pound.

EDWARD BURAGE.

December 7, 1841. 39...F

State of North Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law August Term, 1841.

MARTHA FLENNIKEN }
VS. } Petition for Divorce.
SAMUEL FLENNIKEN }

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, SAMUEL FLENNIKEN, is not an inhabitant of this State:—It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Charlotte Journal and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or judgement pro confesso will be entered up against him, and the petition heard exparte.

Witness, JENNINGS B. KERR, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the Fourth Monday in August, A. D., 1841, and in the 66th year of the Independence of said State.

J. B. KERR, C. M. S. C.

Price adv. $10. 37...3m

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement which he earnestly requests them to do between this and July Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 18 1-tc

PROSPECTUS OF THE

North Carolina Temperance Union.

THE State Temperance Society of North Carolina, at its late meeting, directed the Executive Committee to take measures for the establishment, at this place, of a Journal, devoted to the cause of Temperance.

In obedience to their wishes, and impressed with the importance of such a publication, the committee have determined, if sufficient encouragement can be obtained, to issue the first number of such a publication, to be called the NORTH CAROLINA TEMPERANCE UNION, on the first of January next.

The leading object of the Union will be, the dissemination of Temperance principles. We shall endeavor to present in its pages, a full record of the progress in the Temperance cause in our own and in foreign lands—of its effect upon individuals and communities—and original articles in defence of its principles, and in reply to the various objections urged against it.

While, however, the promotion of Temperance will be the first and leading object of our Journal it is our intention, that its pages shall be diversified by a general summary of the most important events, of the day, and by particular attention to the interest of Agriculture.

In carrying out this object, the Committee look with confidence to the firiends of Temperance, particularly in North Carolina, for aid and support. A new impulse has been given to the cause in this State. Were this the proper occasion, we could tell a tale of what has been passing under our own eyes, which would send a thrill of joy through every benevolent heart. The reformation of the inebriate has commenced, and is still going on with a power and success, which the most sanguine never dared to anticipate. Give us but the means of communication, and we trust that an influence will go forth from the Capitol of the old North State, to its remotest boundary, that will tellupon its happiness and prosperity through all future generations.

Permit us, then, most earnestly to appeal to every friend of Temperance, Morality, and good order, to aid us *promptly.* As the object is to commence with the new year, *delay* on the part of its friends may be fatal. Let every individual, then, who feels an interest in our success and every Temperance Society, become responsible, *at once,* for the number of copies which they suppose can be circulated in their vicinity, and forward their names immediately, for 10, 20, or 50 copies, as they may think the demand of their neighborhood may justify. In this way only, can we hope for success in our effort.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina Temperance Society, the following resolution was adopted: *Whereas,* arrangements have been made to commence the publication of a Temperance Journal in the City of Raleigh, on the first week in January next, provided One Thousand Subscribers can be obtained.

Resolved, That it be most earnestly recommended to each of the Officers of the State Temperance Society, and to the members of the State Covention, and to any who are friendly to the cause, immediately after the receipt of this resolution; to become responsible for from ten to fifty Subscribers, so that the publication may commence at the time contemplated.

By order of the Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

TERMS:

The North Carolina Temperance Union will be published weekly on a medium sheet, (say 26 by 18 inches,) at One Dollar and Fifty Cents. per annum, payable in *advance.* Letters containing Subscribers names and remittances, must be directed, post paid or free, to the Treasurer of the Society, JESSE BROWN, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, November 28, 1841.

CONDITIONS OF THE

Farmers' Register,

FOR THE TENTH VOLUME:—1842.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is puplished in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year *payable in advance.* [See also "PREMIUMS," below.]

II.—All *mail* payments must be made in bank notes, or checks of PAR VALUE in VIRGINIA—or otherwise of a CITY bank of the state in which the subscriber resides; and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication) must be POST-PAID; and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been *properly commited* to the mail, or to the hands of a post master. †

III.—If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be understood as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV.—The mutual obligatons of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or earlier payments.*—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 10, *strictly* according to the above conditions (in Articles I. and II.) before January 31st, (when No. I. will be issued,) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, 8, or 9. In like manner, and at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7, 8, or 9, shall be sent, and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered.

Remarks.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any post-office that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscribers hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

☞ No agents, or general collectors, are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, post-master, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered, Address—

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 20, 1841.

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*It will be *again* required (as formerly) that mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks,* should any such banks be in operation in the states in which subscribers severally reside. Until then, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at fixed prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

† "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the lteter, if written by himself. (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster General."

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds o

Job-Printing

in a very superior style, and at short notice Oderrs will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

Congressional Globe and Appendix.

THESE works have now been published by us for ten consecutive sessions of Congres. Commencing with the session of 1832-3. They have had such wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be printed, and the prices for them.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress. The speeches of the members are abridged, or condensed, to bring them into a reasonable, or readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given at length, in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages. It is printed as fast as the business done in Congress furnishes matter enough for a number—usually one number, but sometimes two numbers, a week. We have invariably printed more numbers than there were weeks in a session. The approaching session of Congress, it is expected, will continue 7 months; if so, subscribers may expect between 30 and 40 numbers, which, together, will make between 500 and 600 royal quarto pages.

The appendix is made up of the PRESIDENT'S annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Governmet that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages. Heretofore, on account of the *set* speeches being so numerous and so long, we have not completed the Appendix until one or two months after the close of the session; but, in future, we intend to print the speeches as fast as they shall be prepared, and of course shall complete the work within a few days after the adjournment.

Each of these works is complete in itself; but it is necessary for every subscriber who desires a full knowledge of the proceedings of Congress, to have both; because, then, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of the speech, or any denial of its correctness, as published in the Congressional Globe, the reader may turn to the Appendix to see the speech at length, corrected by the member himself.

Now, there is no source but the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from which a person can obtain a full history of the proceedings of Congress. GALES and SEATON'S Register of Debates, which contained a history, has been suspended for three or four years. It cost about five times as much for a session as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and did not contain an equal amount of matter, a great portion of the current proceedings being omitted. We are enabled to print the Congressional Globe and Appendix at the low rate now proposed, by having a large quantity of type, and keeping the Congrssional matter that we set up for the daily and semi-weekly Globes, standing for the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If we had to set up the matter purposely for these works, we could not afford to print them for double the price now charged.

Complete indexes to both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix are printed at the close of each session, and sent to all subscribers for them.

We have on hand 3,000 or 4,000 surplus copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the extra session, which make together near one thousand royal quarto pages. They give the fullest history of Congress that has ever been published. We now sell them for $1 each; that is, $1 for the Congressional Globe, and $1 for the Appendix. We propose to let subscribers for the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the next session, have them for 50 cents each. They will be necessary to understand fully the proceedings of the next session. The important matters discussed at the last, will be brought up at the next session, in consequence of the universal dissatisfaction evinced in the late elections with the vast and novel system of policy which the powers have introduced, and which was forced through Congress without consulting puplic opinion, or even allowing the full discussion usual in regard to subjects of ordinary interest. The reports of the Congressional Globe and Appendix are not in the least degree affected by the party bias of the Editor.—They are given precisely as written out by the Reporters and the members themselves. And the whole are subject to the revision and correction of the speakers, as they pass in review in our daily sheet, in case any misunderstanding or misrepresentation of their remarks should occur.

We make a daily analysis of the doings in Congress, and give our opinions in it freely, but this is published only in the Daily, Semi-weekly, and Weekly Globes. The Daily Globe is $10, the Semi-weekly Globe $2 per annum, *in advance.* The Weekly Globe is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe and Appendix, and a complete index made to it at the end of each year.

TERMS:

For the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the last Extra Session, $1.

For the Congressional Globe for the next session, $1 per copy.

For the Appendix for the next session, $1 per copy.

Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for $5; twelve copies for $10, and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, *postage paid,* at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 15th December next, at farthest, though it is probable that we shall print enough surplus copies to fill every subscription that may be paid before the 1st day of January next.

☞ *No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.*

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington City, October 25, 1841.

Journal of Banking:

BY WILLIAM M. GOUGE, OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Journal will contain—

1st. A new edition of "A Short History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States," by Wm. M. Gouge, with corrections and additions, bringing the narrative down to the present time.

2d. Essays on Banking, Currency, Exchanges, and kindred topics, in which efforts will be made to place these subjects in the clearest light possible.

3d. A semi-monthly review of the times, embracing the most important events, especially those which affect the general operations of business.

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